THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Trib

STRACUSE Toursday Sept. 10, 1857. The Softs have the Convention, and Seymour, Piermond and Ludlow dictate its movements. They binephed to the election of Chairman. The Haids do not give it up, but they seem to lack leaders. They did, however carry the motion for admitting hart each of the Cooper and Wilson Small delegations from New York this afternoon. but were defeated on two or three motions this evening

The Convention was turbulent in the aftern but when New-York matters are settled, less disorder will pre-ail. The outside attendance is not as large as usual, and no confidence is expressed in the success of the ticket. The Hards go for Sanford Church for Controller, and for Gideon J. Tucker for Secretary of State. The Softs favor Judge Allea of Oswego for Controller. The con-Ent is one of maneurers for the warmest place in the sunshine at Washington, without any reference to success at home.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONTROL AND SYNACUSE, Thursday Sent. 10, 1857.

There is not much change in the programme this meeting. The streets were alive with people all sight. The Albany Keystone Club, with their cannot, and the young Buck, Capt. James McCrossen, paraded the streets and kept up firing until 4 o'clock in the mersing. There is much apparent enthasissin.

Dr. Inyler, the Chairman of the Barnourner State Convention of 1849, is now talked of as temporary Or. Taylor, the Chairman of the Barnourner State Convention of 1849, is now talked of as temporary Chairman, as now acceptance to Woods and Dickinson's friends than Ludlow. A proposal has been made to admit five delegates each from the Cooper, Small and Savage delegations. The People's delegates, being regarded asself-constituted, are not taken into account.

into account.

The Wood delegates got together in caucus in room.

The Wood delegates got together in caucus in room.

No. 119 of the Syracose House this morning, and the Cooper or Systics delegates in room No. 112. The fermer proposed a plan of union by selecting eight persons from each delegation; ignoring the Savage.

and people's delegations.

This plan they submitted to the Sickles delegates who peremptorily refused any compromise that did not settle the question of regularity of organization in New York, on the ground that if matters were left as they now stand, double tickets must be run for the Schate and Assembly, and the large representation of New-York City in the Legislature may be thereby lost to the party. The matter will be left to the Com-

The Convention met at 12 o'clock. The New-York delegates were all present. Peter Cagger, on benälf of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated the Hon. William Taylor of Operdaga for its pera anent President. There were some "Ayes" and some "Nocs" in re-

spense, but the motion was carried. Dean Richmond and John A. Green were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair. Dr. Taylor made an address on taking the chair, in which he expressed thanks for the honor done him, and alluded to the fact that this is the first Convention since the Presidential

He congratulated the Convention on that triumph He congratulated the Convention on that triumph, declaring that the defeat in this State had been owing to the division of the party. He alluded to the course of the Republicane while in power; to the bankrupe condition of the Trossury; to neavy taxation and illibral legislation; and declared that the triumph of the Republicans was only attributable to the unhappy

the Republicans was only attributable to the damaphy differences of the Democracy.

With union and harmony in the ranks, the Demo-eracy would nominate a good ticket and elect it. He declared that he accepted the post with diffidence, but would endeavor to discharge its duties impartially.

Peter Cagger then made an explanati neuncerstood the arrangement made before the Convention met, which was, that he should nominate Mr. Taylor for temporary Chairman only, and that Edwin Croswell should then move to amend by nominating Delos DeWeit of Onondaga, who was to decline and

Wm. H. Luclow moved to complete the organiza-tion by nominating an equal number of Vice Presi-dents and Secretaries.

The Secretaries were then chosen, and John A.

Green moved the nomination of a Committee to pre-sent the names of the Vice Presidents to the Com-Capt. Isaish Rynders moved that the Chair appoint

A Delegate called for the calling of the list of Dele

It was then called, and when New-York was reached a breaze commenced.

Mr. Taylor of Kings moved for a Committee of ten, to whom the New-York contest should be referred.

Dantel E. Stekles called the mover to order, saying the motion was not in order until the list was completed. He desired to hand in a list of the New-York

Mr. Thomas Barr also desired to band in a fall list

of Delegates.
Mr. Teylor insisted on his motion amid much con-

msion.

Mr. Sickles walked to the chair and handed in a list, saying, "I hand in this as a full list of the delegates from New York."

Mr. Barr—Its not a list at all.

Mr. Sickles—Let any person who contests it hand

up another.

Mr. Shaw of Otsego moved that all Counties not

when the name of Horatio Seymour was called i

was greeted with cheers lasting several minutes.

After the list was concluded, Mr. Farcenid rose to renew a motion, but Mr. Fairchild of Maison obtained the ficor, and moved for a Committee of one from each ladicial District, to whom the credentials of the New Yelk delegates should be referred.

Mr. Edwin Croswell moved to make the Commit-Mr. Edwin Croswell moved to make the Commit-toe to consist of two from each District.

After much loud task, in which Taylor and Mulligan After much loud talk, in which Taylor and Mulligan, Kings and Rynders, and John Kelly and others took part, Mr. Sakles said it was well known that all seats from New-York were contested in individual cases, and could not be settled alone, as the question involved the regularity of organization of the delegation be represented. He was perfectly contented that the Committee be formed, as he cid not wish to disturb the harmony or interrupt the proceedings of the Convention by debating New-test troubles then.

The motion as amended by Mr. Croswell was carried amid deafening shouts of "Question, question."

The motion as amended by Mr. Croswell was carrid smid deafening shouts of "Question, question."

Mr. Ludlew meved that a committee of one from
each district be appointed to report resolutions.

Amid much confusion, he consented to have the
motion laid on the table.

Loud calls were then made for the announcement of

he Committee on the New-York seats.

The Convention here took a recess till 3 p. m., without the Committee being announced.

After the adjournment Mayor Wood, and Mr. Tay the President of partial and soil wood, and art. Tayler of Kings County, got on the platform and accessed
the President of partial and unfair conduct. Mr.
Taylor was much excited, and said that neither the
Chairman nor any other man should put hint down or
abuse him.

Chairman nor any other man should plut had been abuse him.

The President replied mildly, that he had intended to act with entire impartiality; and if he had done otherwise it was an error of head—not of heart.

Mr. Taylor then entered into a controversy with Mr. Stelles, declaring it was plain that he had the Chairman or male the made his though. There was much

man completely under his thumb. There was much extrement on the piatform.

Just prior to the organization in the afternoon, bariel S. Dickinson entered the Hail, and was received with applause. The Chairman not having arrived, calls were made for Dickinson, to which he received with applause.

promptly responded.

Mr. Dickinson said there was no statute in the State against disturbing a religious meeting, and he would not perhaps have disturbed this one, had he not come in to see how the delegates looked when assembled together, and to see a friend. It would not be right for him to interfere with him to interfere with matters here, but as the Charman had not yet taken his sout, he might be excused for saying a few words in return for the kindness of his had not yet taken his south for the kindness of his taying a few words in return for the kindness of his richeds. He congratulated the Convention on the harmony preserved thus far, and trusted it would be continued and would lead to the nomination of a ticket that would be triumphant in the State. They were all interested in thrusting from power the pay miscailed Republican, with its sectionalism and taraticism. He alluded to the Presidents reply to the continues and the forty-two other gentiemen faraticism. He alluded to the President's reply to Professor Sillinan and the farty-two other gentiemes of Connecticut and declared it the greatest paper ever submitted to the people of a State since the days of Jefferson. It was a rebuke to a doctrine that had done more mischief than any other doctrine on earth. They who had addressed the President brough the Sillinan letter, had received a reply calm and dignified, but penetrating to the very bones and marrow of fanaticism. The President would be sustained by the voice of the The President would be sustained by the voice of the courty. He had given an answer which rebuked with withering force not only those who initiated the act, but all who sought by the false cry of pulsathropy to nadermine the rights of the people of all the States in the legulation of their own affairs. He called upon the Democratic Party to emplate the expensive of upon the Democratic Party to emulate the example of the President, and pluck down the power which ob

served no rights, and sought by false pretensions of served no rights, and sought by false pretensions of thinnshrophy to cover up the acts of their opposition. It was well known that New-York was once a Slave State, and that they had abolished the institution here without interference from abroad. He could the right of the party in this State, which he designated the party of Stafford House morality, to interfere with the institutions of other States. All that the Democrats rack for the people of every other State is, that to them shall be left the government of their affairs. The Democratic principle is, that may is capable of self government. That principle is not theoretical, but practical. It yields to all other States the right to do as they think proper in regard to Siavevy as in regard to all other subjects. This is all the so-called Pro Slavery party demand but our op-Sixty was in regard to Silvery party demand but our op-ponent say we will throw stones into our own neigh-bors States. We will throw missives of "death and destruction," among them, but they do not go there, as would be the most manly course, but stand aloof from danger and make the attack from afar. It is enough now however, to look to the affairs of the State; here we find aboves enough to remedy. The business of the Convention was to nominate a ticket that would the conversion was to hominate a fracet that wenter friendly the abuses at our own door. Let it be a ticket Democratic all over—on the top and bott m, irsice and out, horizontally and diagonally. Let it be a ticket that best showed its determination to ignore all factions by recognizing all factions. Unless it was such a ticket it would not be worth electing. The prospect before the Democracy new is victory, for it is activate that the Republicans are on the proint of eveevident that the Republicans are on the point of eva-custing power. It was the custom of armies when evacuating to steal everything they could lay their bands on. This the Republican party had done. Mr. Dickinson concluded by apologizing for his intrusion upon the Convention, whose President had now taken

The Convention was then called to order.

Mr. Grimes moved that the rales of the Convention
be the same as the rules of the Assembly of the State.

A Delegate moved that the Democratic State Com

A Delegate moved that the Democratic State Committee consist of two from each Senatorial District, and that the Delegations present select the names for such Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. Shaw of Otsego offered the following:
Resolved, That the Committee on the New York City contested wats are hereby instructed to consider and report upon the cisims only of such sets of Delegates as willingly pledge a full and entire submission to the will of this Convention, so far ait may decide upon the regularity of the Democratic organization of that city, we head to law this resolution on the

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, when the question was put, but the decision was doubted.

Mr. Shaw stated that his resolution was intended to

elegates hereafter.

Daniel E. Sickles said, on behalf of the Committee

that he represented the old, time-honored institution of Tammany Hall, and he begged to announce his will ing acquiescence in the spirit of the resolution. He declared that the debigation for which he spoke was ready to abide by the decision of the Convention in good faith, let that decision be what it might. Mr. Sutherland of the Wood Committee decied in-

dignantly the power of the Convention to control the action of the Democrats of New-York in any of their local organizations. There was not a Democrat is that city who would not vote for the ticket put in that city who would not vote for the ticket put in nomination by this Convention; but this Convention had no power over local matters. He came here un-prepared with picdges, and would make none. It was wrong to anticipate the action of the Committee by resolution leaning toward the Cooper delegation, and the gentleman who pretended to speak for that so-called "old and honorable" Tammany Hall Committee, feeling that the decision of the Convention would favor the Cooper Committee took upon himself to ple dge thousands of Democratz in the City of New-York to abide by the action of the Convention. He York to abide by the action of the Convention. He denied that the gentleman had power to do so. The true province of this Convention was to decide who were the representatives of the people, regularly elected; but when they went beyond that they would turn this Convention into an "oppressive central power," whose authority would not be recognized by the Democrats of New-York.

Mr. Shaw said he desired to repel the insinuation that the resolution had been introduced as an indorsement of the Cooper delegation. It bears no such thing upon use farse, nor in its design. He referred to the precedent of the National Convention, which had time and again decided upon the regularity of delega-

time and again decided upon the regularity of delega-fions, and had always adopted similar resolutions to

this now offered.

Mr. Cochrane did not rise to enter into any control versy about regularity or irregularity, or about fam many Hall or its outside. He regretted that the resolution, which struck him to be emiacatly proper, has lution, which struck him to be charactly proper, had
given like to reprehensible remarks, which
could not be suffered to pass without rebuke.
With regard to Tammany Hall, she needed no champion, and there was not a Democrat in the land who
was fitted to stand forth as her champion. She stands
preminently at the head of the Democracy of the
State, and did not desire to chain honor for those who
tend have as her representatives. The Committee stood here as her representatives. The Committee that nominated James Buchanan had sprung from that nominated James Buchanan had sprung from fanmany Hull. This was no question of practiple, but of regularity. If this Convention was not the proper judge of the regularity of the appointment of its own Delegates, anarchy must follow. The resolu-tion was simply that now and hereafter the Democrats of New York should abide by the decision as to regularity, in order that harmony might exist in future.

Mr. Glever rose amid cries of "Question." He here. He despred it proper that all this discussion should be before the Committee, and not in the Conshould be before the Committee, and not in the Convention. He derived to say that Mr. Sickles, who had been to foud in the praise of Tammany, should remember the time when he considered himself trodden upon, and was ready to denounce Tammany as irregular. He could say the same of the last gentleman who had addressed the Convention. Mr. Cochrane also had turned against Tammany when Tammany sought to

overrice the people.

Mr. Wood rose to speak, but Mr. Chamberlain eved the previous question.

Much excitement now prevailed.

Much exertement now prevailed.

Mr. Wood certinued standing, while Mr. Chamberiain, who had first attracted the speaker's eye, insisted upon the previous question.

The exertement became intense, and loud were thereins, for "Wood," "Wood," "Question," "Question," "Question," "Vell, let them gag us down, if they days. Let them put the previous question.

dare. Let them put the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane—I hope the previous question will not

be presend.

The Chairman - I must put the motion for the previ-

The Chairman—I must put the motion for the previous question if insisted upon.

Mr. Chamberish then withdrew the motion, and Mayor Wood took the floor and spoke, as follows:

Mr. President: If anything could add to the grief I feel at the humilating position the City of New York presents to day in this Convention, and to the pain which it gives me to appear in a Democratic State Convention as a contestant of a seat, it is, Sir, that I am forced to rise to say one word on this question. Sir, the great City of New York is entitled to her rights on this floor and to be heard in this body. I apprehend. Sir, that the collective representatives of the great Democracy of the Empire State are not prepared to ignore the and to be heard in this body. I apprehend. Sir, that the collective representatives of the great D mocracy of the Empire State are not prepared to ignore the representatives of that city which gave so many thousands re-jority for the party last Fall. I have risen to say that I deny the right of this Convention to decide any question except that immediately before it and legitimately matter for its determination. This, Mr. Chairman, is a Convention called for the purpose of nominating a Democratic ticket of State Officers to be supported by the people in the approaching election. It has in consequence of its character the power of deciding who are and who are not members of its own body, and thus to settle the question of all contested seats, and that is the soft question that is before it new. The question is the settlement in the New-York case of the contested seats. It has been said that several other seats from other places in the State that several other seats from other piaces in the State are also cottested. This may or may not be so. It it is, the Convention have provided for it, as I no-derstand, by a Sub-Committee on these cases. The whole question, I say, to be now determined, is whether John Doe or Richard Roe is entitled to a seat which both of them claim, and to say which appear from the regular organization and presents proper credentials. When, Sir, you go beyond that, who you go further than that, and enter into a discussion attempted settlement of local differences who or attempted settlement or local differences which may have alien between the Democracy of New-York and Tamenany Hall, then, Sir, you pass the boundaries of your duties and tread upon dangerous ground. You are then traveling beyond your province; you are assuming that central power the extrince of which we stand ready to brand and condemn as a crime in our approximate. We have submitted no as a crime in our opponents. We have submitted no such question to you for your decision as that which the resolution seeks to cover. We have given you

Mr. Shaw (interrupting)-Mr. President, I withdraw the resolution.

Mayor Wood-Then, Sir, I have not another word

to say (loud cheers). Walter R. Jones moved: That insures as the masses of the Democracy of New York are unlied in principle, and no principle being involved in the present struggle for sents in this Convention, by these representing the various organizations of that city and county, it is therefore the judgment of this Convention that the Delegates from the different organizations of said city report forthwith the users of seventeen Delegates to represent that city in this Convention.

John Kelly said it was well known that every effort had been made to unite these Delegations in vain There were four sets of Delegations only two of which have any claim to regularity at all. He was a mem ber of the Cooper Committee, but it would be absurd should this Convention decide the Cooper Committee an irregular organization. The Wilson Smail Cogn-

mittee was the only regular Committee in existence With regard so the question of quarrol of 1857, ta-seats of the Small Committee were coatested by gentlemen who had interfered with the Small Cominittee at the time when the disturbance took place in Tanmany Hall. He proceeded to explain the quarrel and difficulty in Tanmany Hall, out of which sprang the Cooper Committee, and of the action of the Reform Convention. He said there was a gentleman or

form Convention. He said there was a gentleman on this floor, who, by introducing an amendment in that Convention, bad laid the ground-work of all the troubles now existing in the New-York Democracy. The Committee of the Convention, he believed, would have to adopt the plan proposed in Mr. Jones's resolution, or one like it, if they wished to settle the officiently in New-York. He moved to amend by resolving that eight members of the Cooper Delegation and eight members of the Small Delegation be selected by each delegation, and these sixteen elect a severand eight members of the samul benefits on selections by each delegation, and there sixteen elect a severteenth delegate, and that they be admitted as the New York delegation. He stated that the Small Couprittee had ten voters for every one of those of the Cooper Committee. He then moved his amendment

Cooper Committee. He then moved his amendment.

Mr. Cochrane rose to a question of order.

It was now proposed to take the subject out of the hands of the Committee and decide it in another wayspeaking at once, Morange, Rynders, Walter R. Jones and others endeavoring to obtain the floor. The Chair rapped order in vain.

Mr. Mulligan asked if the rules of the Assembly

m'ed this body.

Mr. W. R. Jones insisted upon the floor; and the

Chair decided that the question was in order, and Mr. Jones entitled to the floor.

Mr. Mulligan rese to a point of order. No persons, not members of the Assembly, were allowed to address that body, and should not be allowed to address

this bedy.

Mr. Sickles rose to speak first, when Mr. Morange interrupted him in a loud voice, insisting on being The wildest confusion now prevailed, amounting al-

most to a riot.

A member called for the a research-Aams.

Das Sichle walked in one front of the platform and called upon the Fresident to decide who had the

floor.
The Chair-I have already decided that Mr. Jones

has the floor.

All the delegates now rushed forward to the space in front of the chair, and for several minutes a light Walter R. Jones insisted on his right to be heard,

but the noise rendered it impossible.

Cries now resounded of "Hear Jones." "Let Sickles speak," with calls for the Sergeaut-st-Arms.

Sickies speak, with calls for the Sergeaut-st-Arms. The confusion beggars description, whole crowds of Delegates pushing forward from the back of the Hall and many leaping as the platform.

Mr Morange figured conspicuously in the disturbances, shouting at the top of his voice.

One New-York Delegate leaped on a seat and shouted with stentorian lungs that drowned every other noise, "Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard" Having evidently accomplished his purpose, he took his seat again amid roars of laughter.

Mr. Sickles made an effort to speak, but was again put down by the ricotous confusion of the delegates.

A member having obtained the floor, moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Criss

the resolution and amendment on the table. Cries said he would put no notion until the Convention were scated. After order was partially restored, the roll was called, including the New-York delegation.

A motion to lay on the table was lost by the follow-

A motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote: Nays, 51; Yeas, 46.

Anid much contasion, Mr. Sickles took the floor. He understood that the vote just taken conveyed an expression of a feeling of the Convention in favor of making these delegations reconcile difficulties. He was willing to accept it as such, and bide by that expression. The Cooper Committee were willing to pursue this course, and he should so have stated, if he pursue this coarse, and he should so have stated, if he could have scorer obtained the floor. But the fault of the resolution was that it touched only the difficulty here, and left untenched the difficulty at home. He had hoped to have presented to the "Lion Hearted" Democracy of New-York union upon all matters of regularity and nomination. He hoped the resolution would be unanimously adopted.

Erastus W. Glover, on behalf of the People's Delegation, desired to say that they were willing to aggre to such an a rangement as contemplated by the resolution as amended by Mr. Kelly. If such a settlement were made, the People's Delegation were ready to

were made, the People's Delegation were ready to stand or e side, and yield the right they supposed them-sevies to have to seats on that floor. The resolution was then adopted as amended by Mr. Kelly, which amendment had been accepted by Mr. Lotes.

Mr. Jones.

In mediately upon the declaration of the result the

confusion was resumed, and and the noise the Chair man put, in an insudible voice, a motion for a reces nil 7½ p. na., which was declared carried.

The Convention reassembled at 71.

Mr. McCilelland of Columbia said it was wholly in Mr. McCllelland of Columbia said it was wholy in-practicable for the Delegates from Columbia County to decide the question of contested scats of that county. He moved that a Committee be appointed to whom the matter be referred. Carried.

the matter be referred. Carried.

The Committee appointed was: Messrs. Searing of Queeus, Warren of Rensselaer, Odell of Fatton, Sylvester of Lowis. Beebe of Tioga, Jones of Livingston, and Champlain of Alleghany.

Mr. Edwin Croswell moved for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District, on resolutions.

resolutions.

Mr. William H. Ludlow said there was a resolution to that effect already on the table, and that was to be taken up and acted on at the proper time.

Mr. Taylor, of Kings, moved to amend by providing hat the different delications from the Judicial Di ricts choose their own members of the Committee.

Mr. Ludlow said that we hoped no such amendment

would prevail. It was not a proper course to pursue. le was preceeding, when he gave way to Horatio Seymour, who rose and was again greeted

Heratic Seymour, who feet and was again greetes by iond cheers. He rose to call attention to one point that was overlooked. It had always been the habit to send out a ticket indersed by the President and Secretary, but also by the Vice-President. He boped it would not be departed from. He saw around him many prominent and eminent Democrats, who also would go abroad and strengthen it. He thought that the proceeding were now far enough advanced to be proceeding were now far enough advanced to illow this course without wrong to any. When the New-York delegates came in, they could

their Vice-President. He moved could name their Vice-President. He moved therefore that the different delegations proceed to elect Vice-President from each. Carried. ice-President from each. Carried.
Mr. Ludiew continued—He thought no proposition

Mr. Ludiew continued—He thought no proposition should be tolerated to take the appointment out of the hands of the President. No person, he should imagine, would make such a proposition, unless actuated by a wart of confidence in the Chair.

Mr. Taylor denied that he had any such feelings, or that he entertained any doubt of the Chair, but he was in favor of teking power always from one man and conferring it on the people. It was eminently proper that the Indian delegations should choose their own propers in that Committee, and he was confident he. that the Indian delegations should choose their own members in that Committee, and he was confident be spoke the sentiments of the President when he said he would be gladly relieved from responsibility. Mr. Ludlow-Open the question, then. I call for

e syes and noes.
Cries of "No," "no," and loud counter cries of yes.

Mr. Mulligan, of Queens, rose to a point of order. Mr. Mulligan, or Queens, rose to a point of order.
They had no compicte list of Delegates, and could not
properly take the layes and noce. Who knows anything about who is a Delegate and who is not? Any
person might answer as the names were called.
Mr. Shapscort of Cayuga urg-d the propriety of call ing the Yeas and Nays on so impartant a question.

The Chair then put the motion to amend by giving
the election of the Committee on Resolutions to the
different delegations, and the same was lost by Yeas,

7. Navs, 69. The Hards voted in the affirmative, and the Softs in

the Negative.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Shaw of Otsego moved that when the Convention adjourn this evening, it adjourn to meet again at the other convention and then proceed to o'clock to-merrow morning; and then proceed to cominate a ticket for State officers. Carried.

Mr. Milligan moved to adjourn.

A Delegate moved to take from the table the rese ution providing for the election of a State Committee

by Senatorial Districts.

Mr. Spencer of St. Lawrence moved to amend by resolving that the delegations from the Judicial Dis tricts be authorized to present the names of two delegates to form a State Democratic Committee for the Convention then adjourned till 9 c'clock to-

BATTLE BEIWEEN U. S. TROOPS AND CHEYENNES.
St. Lotts, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.
The Independence Messenger of the 5th inst. publishes a report that Col. Summer had overtaken the Cheyenne Indians, who were retreating toward Arkansas, and that a battle easued between them, which resulted in the indiscriminate slaughter of 409 or 500 Indians, men, women and children. The report is discredited here.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT ATLANTIC CITY ATLANTIC CITY ATLANTIC CITY, Sept 10, 1857.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday, at the new Methodist church, now in course of erection here. A large rafter, upon which were fone aix or seven persent, broke and precipitated them all to the ground, a distance of over 90 feet. One man, named Conover, was almost instantly killed; and another, named

George Scott, is not expected to survive. The others are all more or less injured. Dr. Pitney of Abscood was sent for, and has since dressed their wounds.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Providence, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857. The American Board was engaged this morning with the further consideration of the proposed fund for dieabled missionaries.

The Hon. T. S. Williamsopposed a permanent fund

referring reliance on the ordinary contributions.

The subject has not yet been disposed of.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong and President Beckwith of The Rev. Dr. Armstrong and President Beckwith of Oaku College made earnest, and the latter especially elequent, appeals in behalf of that College urging it for the sake of American children at the Sandwich Islands, the continued prosperity of the Mission there, and the evangelization of the other islands of the Pacific. The College needs a fund of \$50,000, of which \$18,000 has been obtained.

The speeches of Drs. Armstrong and Beckwith this working were followed by the reading of a

The speeches of Drs. Armstrong and Beckwith this morting were followed by the reading of an antograph letter to Dr. Armstrong from the Hawaiaa King. It is a very well-written production, presenting the need of a college at the Sardwich Islands, and expressing his consident hope that the project will be favorably received and liberally aided in this country.

The Lord's Supper was celebrated this afternoon by the members of the Board and its friends. The services were held in two churches, both of which were filled—one of them crowded to overflowing, so as to

occupy three quarters of an hour in the distribution of

The Rev. F. Moned, just arrived from France, made an address at the close of the service in the Benedicent Church and though speaking with a freign accent, his English was exceedingly choice, and he was heard with great interest. He said, that though but three weeks from France, and a stranger among strangen he had felt during the services as if he had alway lived here, and the faces before him were familiar.

The officers of the Board for the coming year were The Rev. Mr. Hopkins, D. D., of Massachusetts, was chosen President, and the Hon. Wm. Jessup, LL.D., of Pennsylvania, Vice President, in place of the Hon. T. Frailwale, and the Hon. Wm. Jessup, LL.D., of Pennsylvania, Vice President, in place of the Hon. I. Frelingbuysen and S. T. Williams, who declined

Hon. A. Hardy of Boston was chosen a membe of the Prudential Committee, in place of the Rev. D. Ferris who retires; and the other officers were re-elected.

The following new corporate members were elected

The following new corporate members were elected:

N. Bouton, D. D., of New Hampshire; A. Hardy, esq., of Massachusette; A. D. Lockwood, esq., of Conn.: W. E. Dodge, esq., of New York: M. W. Baidwin, esq., of Pennsylvania; S. P. Handy, esq., of Obio; the Rev. T. M. Poet, D. D., of Missouri; and the Rev. W. H. Williams of lowa.

The question of providing for disabled missionaries was disposed of by the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions offered by S. H. Waiters:

Resolved. That it is highly desirable to chiris and strengthen a warm Christian sympothy in behalf, of those who have been disabled in their work as missionaries, and toward their ridows and children; and that it is desirable to open all sullable chamels for the grantled expression of such sympathics.

Resolved, That the Productial Committee will receive, and cheeffully appropriate to the same principles which have hither to governed them in the premises whatever legalies or continuines may be made from year to year, and declarated by their denors for this specific object.

The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission and who is seen to teturn to it, said: "The mission has been successful to the full measure of reasonable expectation, and bright prospects are before it."

The new's elected President presided at the Even-

ing Session.
The Special Committee on Turkish Missions reco mended an immediate and ample enlargement of operations there; not, however, at the expense of other missions, but with a view to enlargement in them also, \$10,000 was contributed by the Hawaiian Govern-

Drs. Ferris, Taylor and Dewitt made affecting part ing addresses on the adoption of the report conceroin the separation of the Dutch Reformed Church from the Board, and were followed by the staging of the bymy commencing "Bleet be the tie that binds" by the whole congregation.

EIREMEN'S MUSTER AT KEENE, N. H. KEENE, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

The Fireman's muster here to-day was well attende Prizes were awarded as follows: The first of \$150 to Deluge Co. of Claremort; the second of \$190 to Franklin Co. of Greenfield, Mass.; and the third of \$50 to Alert Co. of Winchendon, Mass.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION FAIR. SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.
The People's Union Fair was attended by a large number of persons to day than yesterday. The Judger have been engaged the cutire day in making examina tions The Fair grounds comprise 46 acres, and a well arranged and occupied. Mr. John Betterfield and a great number of horse fanciers were in attend and a great number of horses the release were in atten-ance to-day, and expressed themselves highly please with the show of horses and the Fair generally.

THE GENERAL WILLIAMS AT PORTLAND. Perriand, Me., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

The steamship General Williams arrived here this afternoon, from Liverpool via St. Johns, N. F., and

THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.
BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.
The Royal Meil steamship Europa, from Liverpacin Habitar, arrived here about 7 o'clock this evening Her mails will be seat forward to New-York to-me row morning, and will be due there about 5 p. m.

THE REPORTED SUSPENSION. BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857, The Republic of this afternoon reports the suspeeien of the Western Fransportation Company. The report is totally false.

RECRUITS FOR MICARAGUA.

Montar, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

A Nicaragua recruiting tendezvous has been openedete. Col. Lockridge denies any connection with the nesent movement.

Iowa.-The following is the official vote of Iowe Adam 197 | Art | Confre.

Adams 98 | 71 | Jackson |
Adams 98 | 72 | Jackson |
Alamakee 486 | 615 | Jefferson |
Apparose 382 | 1,401 | Jackson |
Adabon 17 | 57 | Jones |
Benton 55 | 622 | Keckuk |
Biarkhawk 639 | 616 | Kosath |
Boone 224 | 45 | Lee |
Bremer 543 | 91 | Libra |
Butler 193 | 184 | Louisa |
Butlan 649 | 5.3 | Louisa |
Butlan 54 | 5.3 | Louisa |
Calbon 54 | 54 | Malacia |
Sartoll 45 | Malacia | Page 574 1,2 2 Polk hbuque..... 62 16 Warren.
195 16 Vashington.
149 166 Wayre
120 (2) Wayre
173 11 Winneshiek
28 1 Woodberg.
154 456 Wright. 142 61

Majority for the Constitution...

The census returns of Iown for 1856 have just been published. From them we learn that the total popuation of the State is 509,414. The most populous County is Lee, which has 27,273 inhabitants, and Dubuque is rext, with 25.871. Number of dwellinghouses in the State, 83,905; number of native voters, 86 814; of naturalized voters, 14,492-total, 101,30; Colored population, 971: deaf and dumb, 371; blind, 163; insane, 120; idiotic, 231; paupers, 152. The number of acres of improved land is reported to be 2,043,958; unimproved, 6,615,479. The total number of bushels of wheat harvested is 5,029,516; outs, 6.1-7.320; corn, 31,163,362. Number of hogs sold, 404,584, valued at \$3,127,531. Number of cattle sold, 125 779, valued at \$2 923,253. Number of pounds of butter mate, 6,600 208; cheese, 732,323. Number pounds of wool, 517,411. Value of domestic many factures, \$4:5,900; general manufactures, \$4,096,961.

The following sales of real estate were made yester day at the Mercharte Exchange by A. J. Bleecker

Sor & Co.: House and let, No. 512 Breadway, ic: Maille. One let nearly add F. Ty first short a tree a Touth and Eleventh system, ask a let Maille.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribane. WASHINHTON, Sept. 8, 1857. There is a good deal of disappointment among

Democrats that Toucey is not straightway removed from the Cabinet into the Supreme Court. Toucey is a model Union-bawling, law und-order. Pre-Slavery Democrat. He is one of the men who have done most to debauch the public mind of the North, to emother all manly and independent scotiments and to divert the hearts of the people from the live of liberty. It is from this class that the South selects its tools which it uses and rewards. Toucey, therefore, is worthy of its bighest favors and the Supreme bench is exactly the place for him. But it seems that he won't get it. Connecticut is not in the judicial district, and there are men enough of the right stamp within its circuit to supply the most Maine, Gilchrist and Wells of New-Hampshire, Cushing of Massachusetts and even Hallett, are ready for this reasonable service. It would be per-fectly in character to take Hallett, who has done so much in hunting fugitives, and who lost his com-fortable berth by going for Pierce. I do not men-tion Choate, because he was offered this place by Filmore and declined it.

There is not a member of the Cabinet, except

possibly Gen. Cass, who does not expect to be President. No one of them is willing to be shuffled into the retiracy of the Supreme Court.

The Washington Union actually has the effronter, to talk of the termation of a National Plunder party, and still to keep up its candidacy for the plunder o and still to keep up its candidacy for the plander of the public printing, shown by Major Heiss to be equal to one million of dollars per annum. The Major, with great moderation, protests that this plander is too great for any one Democrat, and so insists upon its division among a dozen or two. However, as The Washington Union has commenced the demoniation of national plander schemes, we shall doubtless have a series of crushing articles on the sale of Fort Scaling, the Dick Thompson claim. the sale of Fort Spelling, the Dick Thompson claim and the numerous large allowances in State cases that have been made from the treasury since March

4. 1857. The present attitude of the British Ministry toward the country should teach the American Administration a lesson of caution and justice. Lord Palmerston, in the arrogance of assured power, commenced almost simultaneously two fereign wars without the knowledge of Parliament, and announced his purpose of prosecuting them without its con-sent, which was thereupon given. The unprovoked and unnecessary Executive wars upon China and Persia have already caused terrible disasters, and may result in the severance from the empire of its most valuable Colonial possessions.

The President of the United States without the

censent of Congress, has commenced a war upon the people of Kansas, which may lead to the extintaguishment of liberty there, and the prostration of the Territory beneath the feet of Executive tyrrany; or this war may arouse the Free States to th canger which menaces their rights and induce them to combine in resistance to the process of martial law, which, unless speedily checked, must lead to the total subjection and humiliation of the entire North by a simple exercise of military power; for unques-tionably the cause of Kansas is the cause of every Free State, and what the army is doing for Slavery there it may do everywhere. The connection between the Indian revolt and

the wars upon Persia and China is evident. The the wars upon Persia and China is evident. The British army in India is indicrously small. It does not exceed 50,000 men. The natives in the pay of the Company and the Government, chiefly officered by Englishmen, are estimated at 320,000 men. The majust wars of aggression waged on either side The m just wars of aggression waged on either side of the Peninsula drained India of a considerable portion of its miscrably inndequate European gar-risens. The opportunity was risens. The opportunity was too tempting to 120,000,000 Hindoos and Mohammedans to be neglected. The rebeilion began for the double reason that the conquerors had increased the number of their enemies and diminished the number of their soldiers. The fruits of the success in Persit are already lost, and the Shah laughs at the demands of the British Minister for the execution of the treaty forced upon him. The Son of Heaven will laugh in the resy face of Lord Elgin, when that Fabassador prefets his modest request for the opening of the gales of Canton and Peam. Palmerston is a great Minister when riding over the necks of a crushed minority at home, but his greatness pales its fires amid the ruin he has caused to British

As to ourselves, the most stolld cannot long cor ceal from himself whither we are drifting. Though the simple Free-State farmers of Kansas may sut mit to be sabered and bayoneted by Walker's troops, or, as an alternative, to pay taxes imposed by no valid law, and be driven from the palls by imported rufflers, the sad truth will sink deep into the nahas been carried forward by the army of the United States. The original bands of Border Ruffians, and 1856, ravaged Kansas, murdered citizens and burned and besieged towns, were only the advance guard of the Federal army. The were mustered into the service and taken into th pay of the Central power by Shannon and Woodson. They were simply auxiliaries and mercenaries, The President did not succeed, as Palmerston did, in experting the consent of Congress; on the con-trary, the whole army narrowly escaped disbanding by the refusal of supplies; but the Government is surely and stendily undergoing trans an irresponsible military despotism. undergoing transformation into

It is obvious that the laws of the States will be It is obvious that the laws of the States will be freated with the same contempt as the authority and the will of the people of Kansas, and should it ever be the interest of the General Government to place the Democracy or any contemptible local faction in possession of the State Government of Massactasetts, for example, it will be done by exactly the same means by which the popular cause is about to be crushed in Kansas. It will be done by the aid of a plient judiciary, and in the name of law, order and the Constitution.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CITY DELEGATES.

The selection of Delegates to the Republican State Convention took place last night, with the following result:

Alternates

A D. Barber.
Jas. E. Carber.
Robert Irwin,
Robert Myero.
Chus. C. Nott,
John Contrell.
Geo. W. Williams,
Archibald Hail.
John J. Shaw,
S. Leese. Henry A. Mergan.
IV. Own W. Breman
Stevent L. Woods Adelphus Borst.
J. H. Power,
Edward Robinson, jr.,
Sandy Higgins,
John Lewis,
George A. Biskeley,
Wiltiam H. Bull.
Jas Coshing, jr.,
Thos Little,
Oniver H. Lee,
Dantel E. Gavitt,
Win E. Duryea,
Jas, Dunean,
Jas, Dunean, John Fites.
VII. D. Morgan,
S. B. Detcher,
VIII. Jas M. Boyd, VIII. Jas M. Beyn,
Wm. Herrigan
IX. William C. Ruser't,
R. W. Darrigh,
X. Herman Baster,
Lis Freikhum,
XI. James W. Nye,
John V. Gruber,
XII. Lewis H. Watte,
Buntel Herrick, Jas. Dunesn. Robt Montgomery, Frederick Trinks. John Ives, Thomas S. Berry. David Dudley Field, Endl Kirchner, Sargen V. Bagley, Sampel H. Cooper, Sampel S. Childs MIV..D John R. Anderson.
XV. Daniel D. T. Marshall,
Wm. P. Estabrook.
XVII. Wm. A. Deeley.
XVII. Eegar Ret. hums.

I. Jas F. Weish, Morain M. Jones, H. P. C. Van Wyck, Jas. Kelly, HI. Jas. M. Tethill,

THE CROPS

Prove-Toracco.—A decided and nomistakable white freat occurred in this region this morning (Tuesday). In most of the towns of this county it was more decided than here, though it could be plainly seen

The tobacco growers were bosy yesterday in cut freet. Early this morning—two hours before day-light—meny were up and busy in securing that which was still loft, in the belief that by gathering and hanging it before surrise it would save itself by the In spite, however, of all efforts to prevent it, the

loss in tobacce must be considerable.

A vast amount of this crop has been rafely housed.

Mars tobacce has been grown this year is Connecticut
than ever before. A single house in this city sold,

ne. and Waterman, hus Borst.

this season, more than two tuns of twine for tying to-

Dacco.

The corn we judge, so a general thing got beyond the react of the frost. In some sections of the Sidte, however, it may have been hert.

[Hartferd Times, Sept. 8.

Summarville. Goeben, Sept. 8. 1857.

Testerday morning a slight frost, and to-day one more severe on the beg mendown. Our pumpkin vince are killed; cern leaves secred. To-day we are severed; the martially glazed, within the cur needow corn, which is nastfally glazed.

vince are killed; cern leaves seated. To-day we are cutting up our mendow cern, which is partially glazed, yet tiere is one-half just fit for boiling. I fear for our Sorghum or Chinese sugar-cane—it will not ripen its seed. We were disappointed in getting our mill to crush and see what it will do in the way of yielding luice, yet from an imperfect trial, we obtained one quart of rich, sweet junce from two stalks. We expect to have our mill in operation in two or three days. Should yen have any information in regard to boiling, please publish it. I have over half an acre looking very fine, some cleven feet high; one-half or more of the seed nearly grown.

e seed nearly grown.

LATLE - Turker o'clock m. - I have just returned on my upland corn and Sorghute; the frost his not shown itself on even the bean vines and pumpkins. LDWIN C. SEWARD-

The Weather - Last night was the coldest of the

The Weather - Last night was the coldest of the season. In Boston, the thermometer at sunise indicated 46 degrees: at Cambridgeport. 42: at West Rexbury 38 There was a white frost in many places in this vicie ty. [Boston Transcript, Tuesday.

The First Frest of the English however as to do no islury to vegetation. The air was seen yesterday morning. It was so slight, however as to do no islury to vegetation. The air was very cool last night, and there were many anticipations of a frost, but it was fortunately averted by a light northerly wird, which kept the air in motion sufficiently to prevent the deposition of frost. In the present state of the country than a frost. Many millions of dollars would not be sufficient to repair the damage.

1806alo Commercial, Thesday createg.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The following particulars of a terrible tragedy at Gioncester, Mass., on Sunday, are from The Bo

Gioncester, Mass., on Sunday, are from The Boston Herold:

"At about 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, Mrs. Elizateth Davis, wife of Mr. Samuet Davis, left her treidence at East Gloucester, in company with her two sisters and Mrs. Douglass, for a walk to Sayward's Pasture, a short distance from the house, for the purpose of picking berries. Mr. Davis soon followee, and after they had got into the pasture, he deliberately drew a small sized five-chamber Colt's revelver are fired at his wife. The ball took effect in the left side, just below the breast, passing through the heart and out at her back. She instantly foll dead. One of the sisters, Miss Ackley, was near by, and muchet to Mrs. Davis and said, "Speak to me, sister!" She received no answer. Mr. Davis in the meantime walked off a rod or two, and Miss Ackley ran to bim and said, "You have shot my sister." He replied, "Don't interfere!" and fired the second time. The ball took effect in the left aim. Mr. Davis then being about seventy-iive feet from his wife, deliberately put the pistol to his own breast and ired. The ball took effect near the beart and lodged. He fell on his face and expired will cut a wend from his lips. Miss Ackley took hold of the nano famed him over, and get the pistol, which was clusped in his hand. The sisters screamed, and the report of the pistol called the neighbors to the spot. Dr. Davidson was sent for, but could not reader say aid.

"Air Davis was 34 years of sge, and his wife, Eliza-

spot Dr Davidson was sent for, but could not reader say sid.

Air Davis was 34 years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth, was 33. They were married in New York about four years ago, and they belong to Cutler, Me. Both have relations there. He has resided in Gloucester about two years, and followed the business of fishing, sabing from East Gloucester. It is stated that Mr. Davis arrived here on Saturday and found his wife not at home, she being absent at Newburyport. There are many remore and reports in relation to the affair, and respecting the unhappy couple, who are said to have inved unhappily for some time past.

Hurdreds of people visited the house and also the spot where the tragedy took place, and there was great exclument about town when the said affair was known.

Mr. Davis wrote a note before leaving the house, and placed his Masonic certificate upon the table. He was a member of a Ledge in Maine. He seems to have been perfectly save in arranging the matter, and tended his pastol in every chamber, and carried in his pocket a box of caps and several lead bullets and

pewder.

"He did not attempt to shoot at any of the other ladies before he shot himself. His wife seemed to be the only victim he desired.

"Mr. Davis is represented by the people of East Gloucesier as a respectable citizen, of quiet and peaceable disposition, and a good and kind husband."

The Cetter's Jury, impantelled on Monday, readered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE LATE HOMICIDE OF AN ORGAN-GRINDER IN BAXTER STREET-FLIGHT AND ESCAPE OF THE PERFE-TRATOR .- Yesterday afternoon Corener Connery proecceed to the New-York Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of Gisto Tavoloni, the Italian organprinter late of No. 36 Baxter street, who died on Wednesday afternoon from the result of a stab in the abcomen, inflicted on the 7th inst, by a knife in the bards of Gio Batti Givascho, also an Italian organist. who lived in the same house with the deceased. The parties had a quarrel, but how it originated was not cay afternoon that his victim was likely to die, be shouldered his organ and fled from the Five Peixts. He was seen later in the day going aboard of the steamboat bound for Hartford. Sergeant Hicks of the Seath Preciset telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Bartford to arrest Givascho should be arrive in that city, but the occused, as appears by a return dispatch. aid not go to Hartford, and in all probability stopped at one of the two landings which the boat makes between New-York and Hartford. The following is the evidence taken by the Coroner relative to the

hemicide: Francis Pizzorei being sworn as interpreter, put the Francis Pizzorci being sworn as interpreter, put the requisite questions of the Coroser to the witness, Mary Torpical, who is ing also daily sworn, deposes and asys—live at No. 56 Batter street, in room No. 8; I am no relative of the decreased; I was accumined with the decreased for about streen months. I was not present when the quarrel between the decreased and Glo Eatt Givascho commenced; I was present when the decreased was stabled; if was Glo Eatt Givascho who stabled the decreased was stabled; if was Glo Eatt Givascho who stabled the decreased to the two lives of the two controls in mondately; the decreased tool mothat it was Glo Eatt Givascho who stabled him.

Acquese Basso, being duly awarm, decrease and asset Grown and acquese and asset Givascho who stabled him.

who stabled the decessed, for there was nobody quareling soft the two firm down stable in the two did months it was did fasti divascho who stabled him.

And was did fasti divascho, being duly worn, deposes and says—I live hat he have of the preceeding witness in room No. 7; I was in bed when the now commenced between the decessed and Go Batti Givascho could have stabled the decessed.

The read Tov pint, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live he room No. 3 in the home where the stabling took place; the decessed was drunk, and he said he would give Givascho athunp in the eye; I saw Givascho put his dead into his breedles pocket; I got frightened and went to my room, the decessed went into my room and stopped there all tight; divascho went into mether room; the decessed to him in no-body disc could have stabled the decessed.

John C. Dubois, M. D., being sworn, says—I am resident Surgeon at the New York Hospital; decessed was known to the Hespital about heliferst 10 a. m. yesterday (Sept. b), with a stab in the shdomen about half ar inch long, about two inches also we the umbliness, and just to the right of the median line; on admission, his pulse could not be foll which surface very cold; respiration 63 in a minute, and metty lors in the could hearty speak, but appeared to be perfectly recordious; artificial heat was applied, and stioulants we have a first and one that the kine had penetrated the she kinimal cashly, which was distented with blood; evidences of shalt and reast peritonifis were present; the Intestines were not wounded; his death was caused by bemorrhage into the peritored early from a vessel of the one notion or accentery, which had been divided by the instrument inflicting the wound.

The testimoty was here brought to a close, and the wound. The testimony was here brought to a close, and the

Jury, under the charge of the Coroner, rendered a ver-

dict as follows:
"That the said Gisto Tavoloni, the deceased, came to his death by a slab in the abdomen inflicted by Gio listif Givascho on Monday, Sept. 7, 1857." Every possible effort will be made to secure the al-

leged murderer, who has fied the State. Officers will be dispatched in search of the offender if the telegraph should fail to ascertain his whereabouts. The decreased was a single man, 19 years of age, and a native of Ita y.

-Judge Bailbache, who was editor of The Scioto Gozette nearly half a century ago, then of The Ohio State Journal, and from 1837 to 1855 of The Atlant Telegroyh, died at Alton last week.

Telegroph, sied at Aiton last week.

The Tray Budget states that it is understood that Ger. Wool had anticipated a reply from Col Davis, with reference to the sword kept so long in the War Department, and that he has had ready for some time a rejoinder, fortified with "the documents," that he intended to publish as soon as the ex-Secretary had met the original accuration. This rejoinder may, therefore, be expected to be forthcoming without delay.

delay.

The Rev. James B. Finley, a pioneer Methodist
preacher femiliarly known as "The Old Chief," dad preacher, femiliarly known as "The Old Chief," died at Eston. Ohio, at 1 o'clock Monday morning, at the age of 77 years. It's disease was paralysis.